

his parents, Suzanne and Derek, throughout his case. We supported Lt. Alkonis's case with the Department of Defense and also helped his family get visas so they could be with him in Japan for the trial. As I do, the Navy believes that this is the wrong sentence for Lt. Alkonis. I will not be giving up on Lt. Alkonis and the Department of Defense must not either.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JAIME HERRERA BEUTLER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 18, 2022

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Madam Speaker, on Wednesday, July 13, 2022 on H.R. 6538, the legislation to require a designated officer of the Department of Justice to act as the national coordinator of an Active Shooter Alert Communications Network regarding an emergency involving an active shooter that was voted on, I was incorrectly recorded on final passage during a long 22 vote series. I intended to support the final passage of H.R. 6538. On June 22, 2022, I voted "aye" on H.R. 6538 when the legislation was brought to the floor under suspension.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MIKE BOST

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 18, 2022

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I was unavailable to vote in the House. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 51; YEA on Roll Call No. 52; YEA on Roll Call No. 53; and YEA on Roll Call No. 54.

RECOGNIZING HOBSON CITY'S 123RD FOUNDER'S DAY CELEBRATION

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 18, 2022

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Hobson City's 123rd Founder's Day Celebration.

The town of Hobson City was first known as Mooree Quarters, a Black settlement dating back to 1868 in a section of Oxford, Alabama.

In 1890, a Black man ran for Justice of the Peace in Oxford and the white mayoral candidate vowed if the Black man won, he would go to the State Capitol and have the boundary lines redrawn excluding Mooree Quarters. The Black man won the election and in 1896 Mooree Quarters Settlement was removed from the Oxford Town Limits.

According to the 1899 Alabama Constitution, to be eligible to vote, a resident had to have lived in the county of his residence for 12 months, be a male at least 21 years old, able to read and understand the Constitution, have a steady job for 12 months, own at least 40 acres of land and pay taxes among other requirements. Some Black property owners

were allowed to vote in city and county elections. Twenty men responsible for the incorporation of the town qualified to vote under those terms.

For almost three years, Mooree Quarters settlement sat alone in the county. Taking matters into their own hands, a committee of citizens took their concerns to attorney Ross Black in Anniston, Alabama. Black attorneys were not allowed to practice law in Alabama during this time. The attorney advised them to incorporate the territory into their own municipality. On July 20, 1899, approximately 125 Blacks living in Mooree Quarters filed a petition with Calhoun County Probate Judge E. F. Cook to become a separate and distinct municipality. After proper legal proceedings, the town became incorporated on August 16, 1899, making it the first city in Alabama established exclusively for and by Black people. S. L. Davis was elected the first Mayor of Hobson City. Hobson City was named for Richard P. Hobson, a white Naval hero in the Spanish American War and a representative of the Alabama Legislature. Today, Hobson City is under the leadership of Mayor Alberta McCrory.

Madam Speaker, please join me in recognizing Hobson City's 123rd Founder's Day Celebration August 14–20, 2022.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023

SPEECH OF

HON. RO KHANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 13, 2022

Mr. KHANNA. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to thank Chairman SMITH as well as Ranking Member ROGERS for their leadership to include various measures in the underlying bill that will aid the Department of Defense's effort to prevent and mitigate civilian harm. That includes my amendment that passed the House Armed Services Committee unanimously during the NDAA markup which would permanently extend a global ex-gratia authority that allows the Department of Defense to make condolence payments to civilians inadvertently harmed in U.S. military operations, alongside provisions in the underlying bill to establish a Center for Excellence in Civilian Harm Mitigation and Commission on Civilian Harm.

I want to thank Kate Gould on my staff, and to thank the HASC staff, including Katy Quinn, Phil MacNaughton, Robert Ikoku, and Jonathan Lord for all their work on this. And I want to thank Reps. JASON CROW, TOM MALINOWSKI, and SARA JACOBS for co-leading this amendment and my bill that the amendment is drawn from, H.R. 7625, the Protection of Civilians in Military Operations Act.

It should not be a partisan issue to mitigate civilian harm.

My amendment would simply authorize the resources for the Department of Defense to implement these policies of reducing civilian casualties, which Congress already required the Department of Defense to do nearly 4 years ago.

My amendment would allow the Department of Defense to spend \$5 million per year to implement the requirements of section 936 of the John McCain NDAA for Fiscal Year 2019.

Section 936, passed by this body 4 years ago, requires the Department of Defense to establish uniform processes and standards across combatant commands for improving tracking, reporting, analysis, and response to civilian casualties from U.S. military operations.

It is appropriately named after the late Senator John McCain, who believed deeply that the United States military should minimize civilian casualties. This is something that everyone in our military believes.

Now, the Department of Defense has made extraordinary progress in recent years in preventing civilian harm. Secretary Austin has shown leadership in accelerating that progress. As he says, "Our efforts to mitigate and respond to civilian harm . . . are a direct reflection of U.S. values."

Some of my colleagues want to prevent harm because of their own personal experience in combat or witnessing war zones where civilians have been killed, and some are motivated because they want to prevent terrorists from exploiting civilian casualties as a recruiting tool.

But to do this, we need resources. I don't think \$5 million a year is very much. It is less than not just 1 percent, it is less than not just 0.1 percent, it is less than 0.001 percent of the entire budget to help make sure we have the resources to track and report and minimize civilian casualties.

I am hopeful that we can get bipartisan support for this amendment. I recognize that this NDAA does a lot on minimizing civilian harm, including the establishment of the Center for Excellence. I thank again Chairman SMITH for his leadership on that.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the amendment, and I just point out that a lot of these requirements already have passed. They are in the FY 2019 NDAA. The amount of money we are talking about here is less than 0.001 percent, so it will not have a negative impact on the total budget.

I thank again our chairman, Chairman SMITH, for all of these civilian harm mitigation initiatives in the NDAA. This NDAA, more than any in my 6 years in Congress, has tackled civilian casualties, and I hope that there will continue to be a bipartisan commitment in the House to reduce them to the extent possible.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.